

The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 5937.—VOL. XXXVIII.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857.

PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTH.—On the 10th instant, at Tamworth, Mrs. F. J. Coglan, of a son, stillborn.

MARRIAGES.—On the 1st April, at St. Andrew's, by the Rev. J. Douglas, Frederick Lovett, of London, to Elizabeth Powter, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Powter, London, England.

On the 6th of June, at St. Paul's, Dr. J. G. L. Smith, of Sydney, John H. Smith, son of Mr. Robert Davies of Shrewsbury, England, to Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bland, of Springwood, New South Wales.

On the 10th instant, June, 1857, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. McNamee, Mr. George Benedict Murphy, late of Campbelltown, to Marian Mary Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Campbelltown.

On Monday, June 13th, by the Rev. Hugh Darling, Thomas Womter, of Paddington, London, Eliza Ainslie, of Cowper, to Marion, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Bland, of Springwood, New South Wales.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. McNamee, Mr. George Benedict Murphy, late of Campbelltown, to Marian Mary Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, of Campbelltown.

At the residence of Mr. A. T. Levy, by the Rev. Dr. Howell, Captain M'KINLAY, on board; or HENRY FISHER, 23, Lower George-street, Sydney.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Salmon, George, second son of Mr. Thomas Little, Almonde, Aberside, to Marion, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Collier, of Sydney.

DEATHS.—John Mathias, the beloved son of Mr. Archibald Wright, aged 3 years & 6 months.

On 20th March, at his residence, Sibley, Hindmarsh, Essex, Edward Matthew Staines, Esq., father of Oliver Staines, of this city.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The Brig HIGH MONTGOMERY, Captain SINCHARE, leaves at the Customs THIS DAY, and has room for about 30 tons light freight, if engrossed in the course of the voyage.

FOR MELBOURNE.—Mr. ROBERT BLACK, 5, Macquarie-place.

THE LIZZIE, Captain JOHN LAUNCEON, sailing Saturday, 20th June, 1857, for Tasmania, will be loaded with

LUZIE WEBBER, JOHN M'KINLAY, commander, 300 tons burthen, now loading at Flinders Company's Wharf.

For freight or passage—Cabin passage, including wine, board, bedding, &c., £10 10 0

Storage passage, with cabin, £4 15 0

Freight, 10s. per ton.

At the residence of Mr. A. T. Levy, by the Rev. Dr. Howell, Captain M'KINLAY, on board; or HENRY FISHER, 23, Lower George-street, Sydney.

On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Salmon, George, second son of Mr. Thomas Little, Almonde, Aberside, to Marion, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Collier, of Sydney.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO Balmoral and Portmoyne from the foot of Evanskinnes, Fares, 31s; after 7 p.m., 61s.

STEAM TO MANLY, BRISBANE, and the Phoenix

TO MELBOURNE.—TUESDAY, THURSDAY, SATURDAY, and SUNDAY, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., returning at 4 and 4.30 p.m., calling at Wollmooonee Bay.

DARAWATTA STEAMERS.—During the winter months these swift and commodious boats ply all along the coast.

GUARANTEED FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The well-known clipper ship JOHN ORMEROD, THOMAS J. SILVER, master, having two-thirds of her cargo on board, is now completing her loading at the Circular Quay. Shippers are particularly requested to forward their goods as early as possible, so that the vessel will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having most convenient accommodations, apply to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., 23, Lower George-street, Sydney.

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From Parramatta 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

From Circular Quay 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Callings at intervening ports.

An extra load leaves Ryde for Sydney on Friday, 15th, and

for Port Jackson on Saturday, 16th.

PHILIP JONES (late of the Heather Bell), commander, having more than one-half of her original cargo from Shanghai, will sail on SATURDAY, full or not full, with passage, or passage and stores. Shippers are requested to avail themselves of this opportunity, as the vessel cannot be delayed beyond the time named.

Apply to the master, on board; or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The sportsman LAIFS, Captain CELLUM, is now fast loading at the Commercial Wharf, and will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage, will send down their goods as quickly as possible.

Apply to the master, on board; or to LAIDLAY, IRELAND, and CO., 23, Lower George-street, Sydney.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The smart clipper

PACKED OAT, Captain JENKINS, having completed an uneventful voyage, will sail on Friday, 15th, and

will be engaged at the request of the agent of Port Cooper, as a regular trader between that port and Sydney. The vessel is now loading at the Flour Company's Wharf, and will have very quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommoda-

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KIAMA.—Mr. JOHN GRAHAM having resigned the Agency of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, at Kiama, Mr. THOMAS J. FULLER has been appointed.

WINDSOR, RICHMOND, WILBERFORTH, and PITT-TOWN.—Mr. WILLIAM ABRAHAM, George-street, Windsor, having succeeded Mr. Harmer in news-agency of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, begs to remind his subscribers that their papers will be delivered on the arrival of the mail. Mr. JOHN DUCKER will still deliver the HERALD at Newcastle, and arrangements for insertion in the HERALD received by Mr. ABRAHAM, Windsor; and Mr. DUCKER, Richmond. Single copies of the HERALD, 4d.

CYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following RECOGNIZED NEWS' AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

Mr. T. J. FULLER and Co., Balaclava
F. Larter, South Head Road
C. Fallick, Newtown
F. Mackan, Ruthven's Bay
William Abraham, Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforth, and Pitt-Town
F. Mason, James Mansfield Smithfield
E. Goetz, Liverpool
Thomas Fisher, Campbelltown
George Popa, Kissing Point, Ryde
A. Dadds, East Maitland
H. C. D. Maitland
John Wisdom, West Maitland
C. Cottrell, Maitland
E. Doherty, Raymond Terrace
P. M. Grath, Petersham, and 624 George-street South
James Dols, Concord, &c.
W. Davey, North Shore
Peter Munro, No. 25, Woollahra-mooloo-l-t.
John Ains, Clyde-street, Miller's Point.

JAMES W. WAUGH has the pleasure to announce the following publication is about to appear.

On the fifteenth of June, 1857, will be published in royal 8vo, pp. 120, No. 1 of the SYDNEY MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND ART, edited by Mr. JOSEPH DYER, Secretary to the School of Mines.

In the prospectus of a periodical that proposes to direct its attention to scientific subjects and to address the educated classes, it is unnecessary to enlarge upon the extraordinary progress that science is making in the present age. The members of the societies of the last century will scarcely be surprised to learn that we can afford to describe the plan and scope of our intended publication.

The publisher, feeling the importance of retaining a permanent record of the various papers that are from time to time submitted to the scientific bodies in this city, and the advantage of a public medium of communication between scientific men, has determined to issue a monthly periodical to issue a monthly periodical to be entitled SYDNEY MAGAZINE OF SCIENCE AND ART.

Its pages will contain an authentic and authorised record of the proceedings of the Horticultural Society, for the encouragement of the Philanthropic Society of New South Wales. It will also form a fitting medium for the publication of those scientific memoirs at present widely disseminated by means of the daily Press, but which lose much of their value from the ephemeral form in which they appear.

The following important subjects will be constantly kept in view, and elucidated by the publication of tables, diagrams, and suggestions that may assist their development:—Agriculture and Horticulture; Vital Statistics and the Public Health; Sanitary Reform; The Substitution of Machinery for Hand Labour; the Improvement of colonial dwellings, with a view to rendering them more adapted to climate and the circumstances of the colony; the economy of food; the theory and practice of locomotion; the development of colonial resources, and the exploration of the interior.

A leading feature of the publication will be the reprinting, in as popular and untechnical a form as is consistent with scientific accuracy, the various discussions recorded in the most recent European scientific journals; and also the printing of the specifications of all recent patents granted in England, for such matters as have a commercial interest.

In the interest of Art, every will be attempted than an intelligent, fair, and encouraging criticism, such specimens as may be produced in the colony. A space will be devoted to recording the progress of Art in England and on the Continent. Any new process or recent discovery that may be made public in scientific journals shall be brought to the notice of the public.

The publisher is happy to announce that, besides having secured the services of Mr. Dyer, a gentleman every way qualified for the editorship of such a publication, he has been assured of the assistance and support of gentlemen of eminence in several branches of scientific enquiry.

He begs that gentlemen in the interior, who may observe remarkable natural phenomena, or who may obtain curious specimens of natural history, or who may discover geological peculiarities, or traces of mineral wealth, will forward a short and concise statement of the facts to the editor of this journal, when, if it be desirable, an article in a comprehensive form will be obtained, and published in the next monthly number.

A space will be devoted to answers to correspondents, in compiling which the editor will make it his duty to consult the best books of reference available in the City Library, and to give a careful and impartial judgment on such matters as may be referred to him.

The publisher, being fully aware of the great superiority of actual experiment, is very anxious to receive reports from practical agriculturists as to the results obtained in their experience by any new mode of culture, and to receive from working men, in any branch of industry, original and practical suggestions which their experience alone can supply. By such means, the cause of science may be advanced, the material wealth of the colony largely increased, and the happiness of the whole community augmented.

The work will be published on the 15th of every month, containing 20 pages reading matter, royal 8vo, besides advertisements. Price, 1s. 6d. per volume, or 12s. per annum, delivered in town, or 1s. 6d. by post to the country. Sing. numbers, 1s. 3d. Sydney: published by JAMES W. WAUGH, 139, George-street.

D. BUST AND SON.—Planofrators—Plane-frames—Dust-panes, tanned, repaired, and removed. 19, Bridge-street.

H. ENRY NEWMAN, ANDERSON, &c., 3, Barrack-street, and CO. 200, General Post Office.

HENRY DUBAIL.—Dealers in all kinds of Building Materials, 8, Jamison-street.

DRASS' WAISTCOATS and Trousers.—Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO., 249, George-street.

M. ESTATE, MERRINGTON, and CO.—General Auctioneers, 125, George-street. Drapery Sale Days—WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS.

FURNITURE repaired, cleaned and French-polished. F. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street.

DEBENTURES bearing 5, 6, 7, and 8 per cent. interest, to be held by W. BARTON, 221, George-street.

RANGES, and all kinds of Furniture, bought by J. FREE-STON, wholesale draper, 19, York-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—Just opened, 29 cases, great variety and cheap. T. HOBBS, 45, Pitt-street.

BROOMHEADS, Handled Scrubs, and Stove Brushes.—From Kent, T. HOBBS, 45, Pitt-street.

VARNISHES.—Japans, Gold and Silver Leaf, Vermillion, Drop, Black, &c. T. HOBBS, 45, Pitt-street.

M. R. J. EMANUEL, Dentist, (established in Sydney 1812), No. 182, George-street, near EMPEROR Office.

PENNOFATAS—Mr. BANKS' Tamer, Repairer, and Regulator.—44, King-street East, near Pitt-street.

R. EMOVIALS to 6, Elizabeth-street, from 41. E. BURTON.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, having closed his account with the Commercial Banking Company, requests that all outstanding cheques drawn by him, or on his account, be presented at the Office of Messrs. Mansfield, Grant, and CO. for payment. W. HUMPHREYS.

PELUVIAN GUANO.—In future, all orders for guano must be obtained from the undersigned at Messrs. Montefiore and Murphy's, Exchange-buildings. H. SELWYN SMITH, agent.

COLLODIOGRAPHY. Portraits from 3s. 6d.; equal to 9s. in the City, at Mr. WOOD'S Gallery, corner of George and Liverpool street, Woolloomooloo.

CURLED HORSEHAIR. 1s., 3d., and 1s. 7d. per lb. C. CHARLES ARLETT, 80, William-street.

THE BEST HOUSE IN SYDNEY. For Horsehair Mattresses. C. ARLETT, William-street.

THEODORE WEST, Consulting and Practical Engineer, Kent-street North. Plans of machinery drawn or copied.

PIANOPIRES REPAIRED, and made equal to new (if sound) and the original quality of tone and touch restored. None but the best London workmen employed. Piano-pires removed. J. JOHNSON and CO., 57, Pitt-street.

O LIVER STAINES' LABOUR, House, Land, Advertising, and General Agency.—10, Pitt-street, corner of Liverpool and Pitt-street. Established for managing every description of labour in works in the colony, and for conducting commissions for constituents in the interior districts.

T. JONES, 268, George-street, Manufacturing Jeweller and Goldsmith. All kinds of colonial jewellery manufactured in the newest and most artistic designs. Diamonds mounted in a superior manner.

FRENCH FLOWERS, (Head Dresses) at "Maison Francaise," 202, George-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE—SELLING OFF—WORKING Agents and Marine Surveyors for the Port of Newcastle, Mr. W. T. Boyce.

Auckland, New Zealand, Captain Alexander Grange. Hours of attendance from 10 till 4.

A Table of the rate of premium to be obtained on application at the Office.

MONEY.—Any amount LENT on terms or on city property. ROBERT FORBES, 15, King-street.

£2 REWARD.—Strayed, from Nithsdale Cottage, Elizabeth-street South, Thursday night, Chestnut Mare, brand illegible, about 15 hands high, switch tail. The mare paid off delivery. JAMES STEWART.

LOST, between Castlereagh and Pitt streets, on MONDAY last, a small electro silver plate, fitted with four small pins. The finder will be rewarded on bringing the same to J. MASON, watchmaker, 45, Pitt-street.

A £10 ACCOUNTS against the Estate of the late Mr. THOMAS WILSON, late of the Welcome Home Inn, Clarence-street, Sydney, to be paid to the undersigned, and all debts due to the said estate are to be paid to the undersigned immediately. Dated the 15th of June, 1857. E. J. CORY, solicitor, 110, York-street, Sydney.

£100, ON MONDAY, in George-street, between Pitt-street and the Railroad Bridge, by a postman, £100, 5s. in 100, in a cigar-case. The finder will receive £10 by application to the "Golden Pie," Castlereagh-street, near the Hospital.

LOST, STOLEN, or STRAYED, a Grey Calf, marked L 17H on near shoulder. Whoever returns the same to the undersigned will be rewarded for their trouble. COWAN and ISRAEL, Albion Soap Works, Elizabeth-street South.

£100, about 8 o'clock last evening, a small Gold Geneva Watch, without glass. Any person finding the above will receive £100 extra reward, on application to A. JOSEPH, jeweller, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

STOLEN (had my paddock, a light Chestnut Horse, cow, and white star in forehead). Mr. MARTIN, Glebe Point Road.

THE UNDERSIGNED, intending to proceed to England by the European, to leave on the 19th instant, begs to notify that he has appointed RALPH MAYER ROBEY, Esq., of Linthorpe, near Sydney, his attorney during his temporary absence from the colony, and that the said R. M. ROBEY will pay all claims upon him, JAMES ROBEY.

J. B. C. L.—The public are hereby cautioned not to purchase any black bird which has been day been taken away by my son without my authority; she has a blaze on face, with long tail, and two black spots over the eyes.

MARY & LAKE, mark.

NOTICE to the PUBLIC.—I have purchased an allotment of land for building purposes, at the corner of Liverpool and Brougham streets, which allotment crosses the old road. Persons are therefore cautioned to take care of driving their horses against building materials after noon.

THE HAY MARKET FLOOD.—In consequence of the flooded state of the premises, we are compelled to sell off the whole of our stock of Cheap Drapery. All goods will be marked at a price which further abatement will be given. The sale will be held on SATURDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock. H. SELBY and CO., 45, Pitt-street South. The shop will be closed on Friday to receive the stock.

LADIES UNDERCLOTHING, in the newest style, consisting of night dresses, in the Taxtak, Emeline, Windsor, Alice, and Madeline patterns; chemisettes, in the Princess, Rival, and Royal patterns; tucked and flounced petticoats, drawers, and flannel. W. READING, Berlin House, 234, George-street.

ELEGANT NOVELTIES in Needwork, now on exhibition of the various styles, in 100 George-street, an assortment of new and elegant designs in needlework, embroidery, broderies, crochet, darning, netting, and Bobbin work, and as all these elegant designs are sent complete with every material for completing the same, no lady need be disappointed in the completion of her work. Samples and slippers in great variety. W. READING, 234, George-street.

CHILDS' CLOTHES.—Beaded Petticoats, braided Frocks, Boys' Tanics, and various articles of juvenile clothing. Berlin House, 234, George-street.

F. U. R. S. F. U. R. S.—Chiminea box, 17s. 6d. each Squirrel ditto, 4s. 1d. ditto Ditts for children, 3s. 6d. ditto Ditts, all grey, extra long, 10s. 6d. ditto Ditts, all grey, extra long, 10s. 6d. ditto Mexican dolls, 5s. 6d. ditto French ditto, 5s. 6d. ditto Swansdown ditto, 4s. 6d. ditto Musquash ditto, 7s. 6d. ditto

Cults to match at all prices, and the best set of real ermine, 1s. 6d. per yard. H. SELBY and CO., 45, George-street South.

MASONIC BALL.—Super Dress Coat, from 35s. COHEN and CO. 203, Monks Clothing Hall.

MASONIC BALL.—Super Black Dress Trousers, 24s. COHEN and CO. 203, Monks Clothing Hall.

MASONIC BALL.—Magnificent White Mohair Antique Dress, from 24s. to 35s. COHEN and CO. 203, Monks Clothing Hall.

M. DE ROLLO TLING and BABY LINEN.—Mrs. M. DE ROLLO TLING, 34, Hunter-street, solicits the attention of ladies from the country to her extensive assortment of goods, of every description, for ladies' and children's wear. Night dresses, chemises, drawers, petticoats, flannel and plain wrappers, children's dresses and petticoats, baby linen, and every article of apparel, &c., which are being continually replaced by the latest fashions from London. N.B. Country orders by post promptly executed.

COBURGS and MERINS.—Just arrived, an invoice of the above, well assured. HOW, WALKER, and CO., George-street, opposite Mr. E. VICKERY.

LADIES' CLOTHES.—Ladies' underclothing, choice goods. Baby linen and handwines, complete.

W. C. PRESTON and CO.—Cavendish House, 249, George-street.

YACHT and MASONIC BALLS.—Dress Coats, silk lined, 35s. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO., Cower-street.

RESS' WAISTCOATS and Trousers.—Neck Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c. DAWSON, THOMPSON, and CO., 249, George-street.

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C. CHARLES ARLETT.—10, Pitt-street, corner of Liverpool and Pitt-street.

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THEODORE WEST, Consulting and Practical Engineer, Kent-street North. Plans of machinery drawn or copied.

PIANOPIRES REPAIRED, and made equal to new (if sound) and the original quality of tone and touch restored. None but the best London workmen employed. Piano-pires removed. J. JOHNSON and CO., 57, Pitt-street.

O LIVER STAINES' LABOUR, House, Land, Advertising, and General Agency.—10, Pitt-street, corner of Liverpool and Pitt-street.

T. JONES, 268, George-street, Manufacturing Jeweller and Goldsmith. All kinds of colonial jewellery manufactured in the newest and most artistic designs. Diamonds mounted in a superior manner.

FRENCH FLOWERS, (Head Dresses) at "Maison Francaise," 202, George-street.

THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1857.

By this Act also, the charge on gold transmitted was made double that payable on letters, and facilities were afforded to the Post Office to discover such packets.

The Chusan, bringing the first mails ever received in Australia by steam in conjunction with the Overland Route, arrived on the 3rd of August of this year.

In 1854 an additional Postage Act was passed, amending the preceding one.

The power to make arrangements with the neighbouring colonies, for the mutual exemption of postage on the delivery of pre-paid letters was given, and in consequence arrangements were shortly afterwards completed by which letters passing between New South Wales and the neighbouring colonies (with the exception of New Zealand, which has not reciprocated the privilege afforded by this colony) were exempted from charge on delivery, provided they had been regularly posted at the office of despatch.

The amended Act likewise allowed manuscript and printed matter to pass at the reduced rate of postage; and also enacted that newspapers steeched in monthly parts should be transmitted at the charge of 1d. for each number contained in such a newspaper.

Since 1852, the Colonial government had been in communication with the Imperial government, relative to the establishment of a uniform rate of postage on letters passing between this colony and the United Kingdom, but it was only in this year that arrangements were finally concluded for carrying into effect this measure.

Letters were by this arrangement allowed to pass between the colony and the United Kingdom at the uniform rate of 6d. for the single letter of 4 oz., payment of the postage being made by the receiver.

As the British Government bore the expense of the conveyance of the mails, they were entitled by the arrangement to receive, for letters conveyed by the post, 5s. 6d. of the postage chargeable, the colony receiving the remaining 1s. 6d.

The postage on letters conveyed by private ships was to be equally divided between the two Governments. The arrangements had scarcely come into operation, however, when it was decided by the East Government that the expense of war in the East would occasion a diminution of the steamer services hitherto employed in conveying the Australian mails, and the consequence was, that contracts were entered into by the British Government with the owners of sailing vessels for the conveyance of the mails monthly to and from Melbourne and the United Kingdom. In the first instance, from the selection of the vessels to convey the mails not being good, this substituted arrangement gave great dissatisfaction to the Australian and although advantage was subsequently taken of the clipper ships belonging to the Black Ball and White Star Lines of packet trading to Australia, and which packets performed the mail service in a creditable manner, the renewal of postal communication with Europe by steam continues to be looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, and will be hailed in New South Wales with the liveliest satisfaction.

THE FISH OF SYDNEY HARBOUR

Turn remarks of your correspondent, in the *Herald* of the 14th ultimo, on "Sydney Fish Supplies," induce me, as a practical fisherman, to carry them out in detail, having regard more particularly to their habits and places of resort, together with suggestions to the amateur—for success in angling depends much more on the place, than the bait, however, I will add, that the uninitiated imagine.

A small company, well organised, would no doubt succeed, but fishing, I am afraid, will long share the fate of many other useful projects in this city, and although every one thinks they would answer, there is not sufficient unity of action to start any one successfully.

Fish.—They may be divided into those usually caught in nets, or which more properly speaking, sell fish, and those commonly caught with the hook and line.

GRANITE and MULLET.—Among the first class rank granite and mullet, both being excellent in quality and flavour: the former is long, thin, and silvery, its head armed with a horn or sword of some two inches, and which is, I doubt not, a very formidable weapon to its opponents; and if crisply fried they taste like bleak, only somewhat drier; they go about in shoals, and some doves are quite liable to give a adequate idea of their lively blue and yellow tints when first caught.

Of the second class, viz., those caught with the hook and line, I can speak from practical experience; but although fishing daily, I may say for the last three years, it is no rare occurrence for me to catch some stranger totally different in form and feature. Could any one draw and paint their various shapes and colours just as they appear when first caught, it would form the most beautiful and curious piscine collection it is possible to conceive. Their forms will endear you individually, describing their colours dare not attempt; it would be quite impossible to give an adequate idea of their lively blue and yellow tints when first caught. Awh! what would not many an artist give for fast colours of such shades.

In endeavouring to make a gastronomic classification, all tastes may not be satisfied, but those who have had much opportunity of comparison, will not, I trust, find me far from the mark. Should, however, great difference of opinion arise, I can only propose to predict, as far as possible, by the method of catching the fish in nets and then eating them together over an appropriate bottle of sauterne.

Rock Cod.—Many prefer the common red bream, but the first place must be given to the rock cod, or else— the latter is the most appropriate name—for on emerging from the water its immense mouth and large fan-like fins, staring prominent eyes, and its body armed all over with sharp horns, positively frighten you. The rock cod is a small fish, and it is not often seen, but it is quite liable to give a adequate idea of their lively blue and yellow tints when first caught. Coaching will become impossible.

skip about even faster, than their namesakes. The former I have christened, from the great resemblance to our own in everything but colour, which is somewhat darker, with the slightly more striped—they seem to ram in couples, as I have seldom taken more than two or four during the day.

RED BREM.—These, being our nearest and most numerous neighbours, deserve a prominent place in the list. Who has not caught one, admired his shining coat of many colours, and relished him for his tea? If there be a deficiency in the ranks let him straightway secure the assistance of some more experienced friends, and procure the prize; for if not a better, we will guarantee his being a healthier man—especially if the *amour du métier* so gains upon him as to take him out of his bed at sunrise. *Mais rereons à nos poisons.* Red bream are something between our Avon bream and perch, with a redder brighter colour than the former, with the exact back fin of the latter; they vary in weight from half a pound to a pound and a half (two or three on three lines in length), obviate opposite, and associate, very close together. The shrub has the habit and appearance of this genus, and grows near the water in the Dom' in.

L. scapularis, but on comparing the leaves and bark, I find there is a specific difference. The leaves are lanceolate, smooth, acute, three-nerved, calyxes villous, teeth membranaceous, coloured, somewhat naked. The flowers are generally in pairs, the peduncle being short and sessile, the dots being of a yellow colour. This is a very fine tree, sometimes 80-90 feet high, and 14 or 15 round, and it has a much darker appearance than the gum trees. Near Red Bank there are some small trees, but at the North Rocks and Baulkham Hills, they grow very large. The bark which in some respects resembles *L. scapularis*, is not so serviceable, but when dried in great quantities is good for the heart.

L. dalmatica grows near the water. The leaves are linear, very narrow, and about an inch long; the teeth of the calyx, which is green, glabrous. This seems to differ from the species generally in having opposite leaves.

L. imbricatum.—De Candolle seems inclined to place this under *Bixa*, but, although I have not a flower in my possession, I believe it to be a true leptophylla, and the name *imbricatum* is well deserved.

It closely resembles the last genus in many respects. The tubes of the flower are smooth, and the petals flat, the bundle of stamens in the same manner, elongated, opposite the petals. Style filiform.

Stigia obtusa.—Anthers incurrent. Capsule three-celled many-seeded, connate, and included in the thickened tube of the calyx, which is grooved to the branch. Some of the species are trees, others merely shrubs, principally belonging to New Holland, and some to the Oriental Archipelago, of which *M. leucodendron* produces the celebrated copra oil, and the bark of which is used for the manufacture of China.

and the spaces between the timber of their vessels. The word *medullosa* is derived from *medula*, black, and *leucus*, white, because the original tree has black wood and white branches.

In an interesting paper of Mr. Drummond's relative to the Botany of Swan River, he speaks of two species of *medullosa*, which he says "the settler term tea-tree, and the native yumbuck: one of the species, seen only by fresh water, attains a diameter of six feet; the other, which is observed in the interior, grows in streams, groups of two or three feet. Both kinds have their bark composed of numerous layers of cuticle, something like that of the birch. Of this bark the natives construct their houses, whenever they can procure it convenient to where they bivouac, which they generally do near water. With the flower stalks of the black boy (Xanthorrhoea) and the bark of the Yumbuck, they in a few minutes build a house perfectly impervious to rain, and with a fire in front, can repel the hostile, and they do not mind propelling the flames of their sticks, and the natives are armed with this bark." Again, he remarks in reference to this genus, "One of the finest is a large scarlet *M. leucodendron*, with large scarlet flowers and lanceolate leaves two inches long. (Is this a *Callistemon*.)"

M. stylophloides.—This species has alternate ovate leaves, acuminate, with a pungent point, striated with many nerves, sessile, glabrous, spikes pubescent, the segments of the calyx acute, having several ribs. The flower stalk is greenish, the tree, the tree, with its deep and sonorous resonance, is very fine, representative of the English yew, and the bark is very smooth. Both kinds of their bark composed of numerous layers of cuticle, something like that of the birch. Of this bark the natives construct their houses, whenever they can procure it convenient to where they bivouac, which they generally do near water. With the flower stalks of the black boy (Xanthorrhoea) and the bark of the Yumbuck, they in a few minutes build a house perfectly impervious to rain, and with a fire in front, can repel the hostile, and they do not mind propelling the flames of their sticks, and the natives are armed with this bark." Again, he remarks in reference to this genus, "One of the finest is a large scarlet *M. leucodendron*, with large scarlet flowers and lanceolate leaves two inches long. (Is this a *Callistemon*.)"

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THE SYDNEY MONTHLY OVERLAND MAIL.

Per European.

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY NEWS.

From 23rd May to 18th June, 1857.

From Saturday, 23rd May, 1857.

This mail steamer Simla started punctually on Monday, a fact which was at first pronounced impossible. It has been confidently proposed, even by those who were thoroughly conversant with these sorts of work, to dock, clean, and coat the hull which would take many days, that had been allowed. But such was the care with which the agents of the parties in charge of the work—particularly the managers of Mort's Dry Dock—the whole was completed within the prescribed time.

The change of Crown Law Officers, which had some time previously been officially pronounced, was made public in Monday's journals, on the authority of the *Governor Gazette*.—Mr. Darvall was to be Attorney-General, in place of Mr. Manning, who left Sydney on Saturday, 20th May, to take up his residence in the room of Mr. Darvall. A patent, as Queen's Counsel, has been issued to Mr. Manning—a distinction which he has well earned by his long public services. Mr. Manning takes precedence, under the patent, next after Mr. Plunkett.

The anniversary of Her Majesty's birth falling this year on the Sabbath, was kept up, as is customary in such cases, on the following day. In no part of the colony did the day pass without some more formal, or in a more truly royal spirit, than in New South Wales, and Monday last formed no exception to the general rule. The weather was fortunately good, although it had been very unsettled for some time past—one of those clear bracing days which are peculiar to the early winter of Australia. Nearly everybody, therefore, kept holiday, and enjoyed himself in his own way. In the early part of the day, the Queen's Birthday was observed in the regulars and volunteers. Of the former there was a good display, the presence of the artillery lending a new attraction to the scene. But of the volunteers there was a poor muster; in fact, only a small body of rifles, and some half-dozen of the yeomanry cavalry acting as a body guard to his Excellency the Governor-General. The volunteer force was rapidly dwindling away; the only result which could be anticipated from their treatment was that they had received a few recruits.

A few hours were announced to be of break, but the parades were commenced, as at the level of last year, some minutes before the appointed hour. The scene was a very brilliant one, but the attendance was less numerous than usual. This, however, was probably owing to the hour being a less convenient one than that at which the birth-day levees have been usually held, namely, one o'clock.

The Australian Museum, which has been for a long time engaged in the treatment, the construction of glass cases, and the arrangement of the collections, was opened on Monday morning, and has continued open during the whole of the week. Upwards of 3500 persons visited it on Monday, and it has been attended every day since. After to-day it will be again closed for a month, in order to complete the classification of the various collections.

There was a regatta, also, among the sports of the day, at which there were ten spirited races, and the hand was well alivened with the excitement of the competition in connection with these sports, but engaged in carrying the many holiday-keeping citizens to Manly Beach, Watson's Bay, and the many other beautiful spots so greatly resorted to on such occasions. In the evening there was a very brilliant display of fireworks in the Government Domain, under the direction of Mr. D. Scott, whose skill as a pyrotechnist has been well established among us by many performances.

Perhaps the most appropriate commemoration of the day of the whole was that made by the Mayor of the city, who supplied a good old English dinner to all the poor people at the Benevolent Asylum.

The Homebush Races came off on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and passed off exceedingly well, all things considered. But there were several drawbacks. Owing to the late inclement weather, the trials were suspended, and visitors on the first day were subjected to great inconvenience by a want of punctuality in the "social train." The management, however, was excellent, and, as the weather continued fine, the sport improved as it went on.

The attendance on the first day was poor, and that on the second day still worse, but on the third day there was a respectable "meet," including his Excellency the Governor-General, and all the leading notabilities who usually attend on such occasions. The following were the winning horses. *First day:* The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of 200 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns each added, won by Mr. T. Rose's ch. f. Laurestina. The Australian Plate of 100 sovereigns, with a sweep of 5 sovereigns each added, was won by Mr. D. Scott, whose skill as a pyrotechnist has been well established among us by many performances.

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ANGLO-AUSTRALIAN QUESTIONS.

THE FEDERATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

THE papers which appeared in our journal yesterday, published by the General Association for the Australian Colonies, in London, is the first practical step to realise a federation of the colonies. The distinctive principles of the plan were suggested by an article in this journal last October, but erroneously attributed to the *Argus*, in which it subsequently appeared.

The rapid changes which have transpired, even within a few months, increase alike the importance and difficulty of a federal union. There are joint interests, so clear and palpable, that no one could doubt the value of a common organization for their protection and development. If even objects of general interest could be accomplished by colonies singly, they could be probably effected more cheaply and at an earlier date by co-operation. It is certain that some without union cannot be effected at all.

We might mention the last project which comprehends the entire colonies—the establishment of the electric telegraph in connection with Europe. This would require united and vigorous effort; the advantages would be common to us all, but it would be quite possible for an intermediate colony to refuse all share in the expense, and even to charge for transit through its territory. It will be in its power to intercept communication until the other colonies submit to exaction.

We see also plainly that emigration to these colonies will be almost suspended for want of co-operation. It is perfectly true that, as water finds its level, so will labour and population. Victoria is enjoined by local patriots to keep back the funds devoted to this purpose, assured that whatever the other colonies expend, will not avail them against the attractions of a gold-field. A judicious scheme of immigration would be of the highest benefit to the Australian. But, of course, none are so foolish as to expend money to send population in another direction. Thus, the colonies, acting separately in self-defence, will be obliged to abandon measures which, under an equitable co-operation, would be productive of much benefit to them all.

The difficulties in adjusting the tariff are almost insuperable,—the interest of one colony for the moment is often pushed with a lofty indifference to its effect upon the other. The principle of compromise in legislation is unknown in the intercourse of rival communities. The recent discussion in regard to the Panama steam route shows how small the chance of any agreement by means of mere negotiation. That selfishness, which always and everywhere operates, becomes patriotic when it expends itself in behalf of "our own port," and "our preponderating numbers."

Besides the subjects enumerated by Mr. WENTWORTH which demand the federation, there are some departments of civil law which ought to be matters of common legislation throughout the colonies. Take for instance the marriage law. The South Australians by an overwhelming majority legalised marriage with a deceased wife's sister; Victoria talks of authorising divorces. The other colonies follow the English law. It seems dangerous and absurd for any small community to legislate alone on questions which form the very basis of our social life.

We have, of course, observed the adoption of the practical suggestions originally offered in this journal with great satisfaction.

The ideas of federation are as old as the hills, but there are some difficulties in its application which have to be removed. The gentlemen in London, most of them having formerly official connections with the colonies—Mr. WENTWORTH being one,—have with unanimity concurred in the form of legislation, except in one point. The South Australians alone are hostile to the idea of remitting to a federation to fit the upstart or minimum price of lands. The Association has asserted that the colonies should be equally represented in a federal Assembly; that the Assembly should be perambulatory, and its place of meeting fixed by the "senior Governor" of the federated colonies; and a veto should be directly exercised by the Crown. No colony would be compelled to join the federation, and the Imperial Parliament would only pass an enabling Act; the federation would shape itself, and act in any matter that added by unanimous consent to the range of federal action,—subject, of course, to the approbation of the Crown.

The following extract from the article referred to by the Association will show how in these points the gentlemen in London have seen eye to eye with ourselves.

"Whenever the question of federation shall assume a practical shape, it must be determined where shall be the seat of federal administration, and where the place of meeting for the legislature. The perambulatory system may, perhaps, for a few years, fit the difficulty; but ultimately some definite locality must be chosen; where we must deposit the staff of federal power. It is probable that, on the threshold, the rival claims of different colonies may create an obstacle not easily overcome. It is clear the Home Government is in no position to establish federal government absolutely, and without the free concurrence of the colonies themselves. Whatever powers are deposited with the federation, must be abrogated from the legislatures. Having once confined to their management these powers, it would be a matter of complaint were they withdrawn, except by their own consent."

"In any establishment of federal government, population and wealth must both have their weight. It is quite clear that if federal government were established without some balance, giving increased representation to remote localities, the result which prompted the separation of all the surrounding colonies from New South Wales would oppose their reunion under any local government."

"The question, however, remains, how shall this federation be effected? We believe it might be accomplished, first by the action of the home Government. A bill should be passed enabling the colonies to enter into an arrangement for these purposes—of course subject to the oversight and control of the Crown. Having an enabling law, and not a compulsory enactment, it would only join. At some future time, when the federation has been put into full proportion, the nine points, which are now enveloped in some difficulty, would admit of solution. It would then be determinable whether New South Wales or Victoria, or some other place not yet known to fame, should be the seat of the federal system. Or it might ultimately be found possible to commit to each of the Government the execution of the determinations of the general body, and thus avoid, for a time at least, anything more than the establishment of a mere chamber of registration, which might be also a high court of appeal."

We have no doubt that much difficulty will arise in giving practical form to these views. Mr. DUFFY, in Victoria, has obtained a committee upon the subject, and will probably test the sincerity of the desire universally expressed to find some point of union. We should not be at all astonished, however, were some such principle set up, as once unfortunately found to much

favour in this colony, namely, that a federal system should be based solely on population. This of course never has been, and never will be tolerated by any but the most populous colony for the time being. The colonies must have an equal voice as in the senate of America. No doubt, where there are two federal chambers the popular branch may be based upon the census, the Senate being the check upon the tyranny of numbers. Where, however, there is but one House, the check must reside in itself. The views of Victoria may of course be affected by its local ambition. There are, notwithstanding, three colonies which, either existing or in prospect, will certainly federate without jealousy—South Australia, New South Wales, and Moreton Bay. The separation of the last from this territory is a question of time. Some of the greatest evils consequent upon subdivision would be prevented, and more perfect local self-government secured, were there some organization to preserve unity in all matters where the interests of the whole are one.

The subject will be frequently ventilated

before it will take a definite and permanent form. When men like Mr. WENTWORTH and Mr. DEAS THOMSON concur with Mr. DUFFY in the desirability of an object, it is clear that it has no slight claim on the legislative mind of the colonies.

(Sydney Morning Herald, June 21.)

COTTON CULTIVATION.

THESE are one unfailing topic which has been constantly mooted of late by the English journals, and, even amid the excitement of a general election, is not lost sight of, and that is the supply of cotton.

Lancashire is perpetually in terror.

Thousands of human beings are

dependent for their comfort and existence on the steady progress of the cotton manufacture. Yet

that progress is exposed at any time to hazard.

A war with America, a drought or a blight in the cotton-growing States, would not only be

the ruin of many capitalists, both in England and America, and reduce the comforts of all

consumers of cotton goods, but would entail

frightful misery on those communities where

thousands of the labouring classes would be

suddenly deprived of work, and of the means of

subsistence. A human interest of almost colo-

sal dimensions, is at the mercy of casualties.

It is impossible to contemplate the spectacle of

such a risk without anxiety, and without a wish

to see some means adopted to diminish its pres-

sure. The dependence of England for the sup-

ply of cotton is almost exclusively upon Amer-

ica. A few bales are received from other nations, but

they are as nothing in comparison. No other

country is in such a dependent condition.

Almost all the other raw material's that feed the

industry of Britain are obtained from various

places, so that if the supply is stopped in one

quarter it flows freely from the other; or in the

few instances where this may not be the case,

the article produced is one less of necessity than

luxury, and its use can be foregone without any

wide-spread inconvenience, or it is capable of

substitution by some other more accessible

article. But a sudden stoppage of the supply

of cotton, could not be compensated for in any

way. It would be an evil irremediable by any

contrivance.

It is not merely an increase in the sources of

supply that is needed: a positive and steady

increase in the quantity produced is not less

demanded. The quantity of cotton goods con-

sumed has not only not reached its limit, but

that limit seems to be indefinitely distant. And

the capabilities of manufacture increase in an

accelerated ratio. The constant improvements

in machinery, whereby the process of manufac-

ture is simplified and cheapened, and the grow-

ing practice of erecting mills on a large scale,

creates an incessantly increased demand for the

raw material. One of those modern mills which

are springing up fresh in Lancashire, though

standing itself on a few acres of ground, is

capable of swallowing up in a year the produc-

tion of many plantations. And every fresh

monster manufacture that is thus erected, demands

in order to keep it in constant and profitab-

le work, that thousands of acres more should be brought under cultivation. The ap-

petite of Lancashire for cotton is not only vor-

acious, but almost insatiable. It demands not

only that America should never fail in its sup-

ply, but that other parts of the world also should

yield their tribute. The increasing demand for

cotton fabrics stimulates this activity of manu-

facture. Not only is the population of the

world increasing, but there is also a contempor-

aneous spreading of civilisation among races

hitherto barbarous, and a growing diffusion of

wealth, all calling for increased supply of manu-

factured articles, and for more room than for

cheap material for clothing.

The production of cotton is a branch of indus-

try, therefore, that cannot well be overdone.

For those parts of the earth's surface which are

adapted to its growth there is a promising pros-

pect. Industry will always be in demand, and

the market for its products is always open.

It is probable that, on the threshold, the rival

claims of different colonies may create an ob-

stacle not easily overcome. It is clear the Home

Government is in no position to establish fed-

eral government absolutely, and without the free

concurrence of the colonies themselves. What

are the difficulties in the way of a federal

system? The first is, that the colonies are

not equal in population, and that the smaller

colonies would be overburdened by the larger

colonies.

The second is, that the colonies are not equal

in wealth, and that the wealthier colonies would

not be willing to contribute to the support of the

poorer.

The third is, that the colonies are not equal in

intelligence, and that the less intelligent colo-

nies would not be willing to be governed by the

more intelligent.

The fourth is, that the colonies are not equal in

size, and that the smaller colonies would not be

willing to be governed by the larger.

The fifth is, that the colonies are not equal in

political development, and that the less developed

colonies would not be willing to be governed by the

more developed.

The sixth is, that the colonies are not equal in

political institutions, and that the less developed

colonies would not be willing to be governed by the

more developed.

The seventh is, that the colonies are not equal in

political experience, and that the less experienced

colonies would not be willing to be governed by the

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The eighth is, that the colonies are not equal in

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Clearing-out Sale of Yankee Notions, putatively for the use of the Army Reserve. To close various Shows. On FRIDAY, 19th June. At the Australian Auction Mart.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Australian Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 18th June, at 11 o'clock.

The undermentioned are agents of American goods:—

WOODWARE, CHAIRS, &c.

Wares (each 6 lbs), three-hoop buckets, two-hoop ditto

Hoofed clothes pins, spring ditto

Hoofed sugar tongs, hand-knives

Hoofed chisels, oak well buckets

Hoofed chisels, hammar dittt

Chests, baskets, marked ditto

Billiards case-sealed chairs

Billiards ditto

Armchairs, with arms

Children's ditto

China lines, American desk

Ash cans, cane-seated stools

WINE AND CERAMICAL IMPLEMENTS.

1 and 2 hand-painted

Plates, glass, asorted

Coff-sauers, corn shells

Large and small corn mills, Douglass pamps

Brewers' wagons, &c., &c.

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